

FROM THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.
THE GALLANT ACTION OF COL. CROOK.
DETAILS OF THE REBEL DEFEAT.
WE WHIPPED THEM THREE TO ONE

Four Cannon, 200 Stand of Arms, and
100 Prisoners Taken.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
FRANKLIN, Va., Saturday, May 24, 1862.
A dispatch just received from Col. Crook, commanding a brigade, announces that he was attacked yesterday morning at Leesburg, Greenbrier County, by Gen. Hunt, with 3,000 Rebels. After a sharp engagement, the enemy were routed, and fled in confusion, with a loss of four cannon, 200 stand of arms, and 100 prisoners. Our loss is 10 killed and 40 wounded.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 24, 1862.
Col. Hunt, with 3,000 men attacked our forces under Col. Crook yesterday morning (already reported), and after a severe fight the enemy were driven back and completely routed. Crook's force numbered 1,300. Our loss is 10 killed, 40 wounded, and 8 missing. The loss of the enemy is much greater. They were captured four cannon, two of them rifled; also 200 stand of arms, and about 100 prisoners, including one Lieut.-Col., one Major, and several Captains and Lieutenants.

FRANKLIN, Va., Saturday, May 24, 1862.
The following circular was issued from headquarters this morning:

The General commanding congratulates the army on a new victory in this Department, won by the skill and bravery of our soldiers against the superior numbers of the enemy.

The Third Brigade of Gen. Cox's Division, commanded by Col. Crook, was attacked yesterday morning at Leesburg, by Gen. Hunt, with 3,000 men, and after a lively engagement the enemy were routed, and fled in confusion. Col. Crook captured four cannon, two hundred stand of arms, and one hundred prisoners. Our loss was ten killed and forty wounded.

The results of this victory will be important.

The General commanding is confident that the forces now under his immediate command but lack the opportunity to emulate the gallantry and share the glory of their comrades of the Army of the Kanawha.

This circular will be read at the head of every regiment or separate corps in this army. My order of the day is, "Be brave, and be victorious."

ALBERT TRACY, Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.
LEWISBURG.
Lewisburg is the capital of Greenbrier County, Western Virginia, 214 miles west of Richmond; is situated about three miles from the Greenbrier River, occupying the site of the old Savannah fort, and is a town of 1,000 inhabitants. It is nine miles west of the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, where the noted Florida Springs and its forces fight. It is in the Department of Gen. Fremont. This detachment of Fremont's column is believed, making its way to the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, from the fact of which Lewisburg is about fifty miles distant.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.
PITMAN'S FERRY, Saturday, May 24, 1862.
The following extracts and dispatches are taken from Arkansas papers:

LITTLE ROCK, Wednesday, May 14, 1862.
Orders have been received, by telegraph, by Brig.-Gen. Roane, Little Rock, to assume command of all the forces in Arkansas, and defend the State. His order of Maj.-Gen. Van Dorn. Signed, Dabney Moore, Asst. Adjutant-General.

In compliance with the above order, I have to announce to the people of Arkansas, among whom I have lived, that I shall defend the State, and that, with the reserves placed at my command, I am confident I shall be able to drive the invaders from our soil.

JOHN SEDAN ROANE.
BRANDER, General commanding.

BROWN'SVILLE, Arkansas, Saturday, May 17, 1862.
A gentleman, just arrived from Searcy, who was made prisoner by the Unionists, and was released at sundown of Wednesday, reports that 2,500 Unionists are camped opposite Searcy on the Wat-ley's Farm, and about 8,000 at Little 7 miles from Searcy. All the Union troops are low Dutch, except the cavalry, numbering about 4,000, who were Americans. He says, while he was in their camps, news was received of a Union defeat at Corinth, accompanied by an order for them to return to Batesville, but they were determined to disobey orders. This gentleman also reports the Unionists out of provisions, and killing and eating all the stock and provisions, and that they can find any. He is taking care to make his escape, and take Little Rock, but thinks they are afraid to undertake the job. He heard orders given in their camp, after their being fired on by the Texans, not to take any prisoners, but to kill every man found under arms.

The Vicksburg Citizen of the 13th says the women and children are being removed to-day, by advice of Gen. Smith, in advance of the approaching conflict with the enemy.

I arrived here last night at Cotton Plant. We have been fighting at Cotton Plant with some of the Unionists, who were advancing that place to get possession of the telegraph. We and a company of Capt. Stephenson's men. After the fight of Wednesday, we found five Unionists dead on the field. We killed two more on Tuesday. No casualties on our side. We captured four saddles, two swords, and several bayonets. The Unionists were still within two miles of Cotton Plant. We intend returning to-day with more force to give them another fight. We shall whip them sure.

LITTLE ROCK, Saturday, May 17, 1862.
From Batesville we learn the rebels need all trustworthy sources, that ten regiments of the enemy, at Batesville, had left for St. Louis, via Fronton, and that all the Union forces on this side of the White River have recrossed that stream. The same force that required two days to cross to this side crossed back in one night. It is trustworthy reported that 7,000 Unionists now remain at Batesville and Jacksonport.

SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL AT NEWARK.
NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, May 24, 1862.
A soldiers' hospital of the best character has just been fairly organized here by State authorization. It is under the special direction of Marcus L. Ward, M. D. The building is large and new, and capable of accommodating about 2,000 invalids. It is located on the Passaic River, and is adjacent to the railroad. The rooms are large, high, and airy, with fever wards, water-closets, bathing-rooms, store-rooms, and the best of beds, bedding, and Government clothing. The Faculty are doing themselves great credit by the spontaneous, handsome manner in which they are performing their duties. Nearly 100 patients are already in the hospital. The institution is very popular, and the citizens are contributing donations to the needy soldiers. It is especially desired that our soldiers in the field should be duly informed of this institution by the Press.

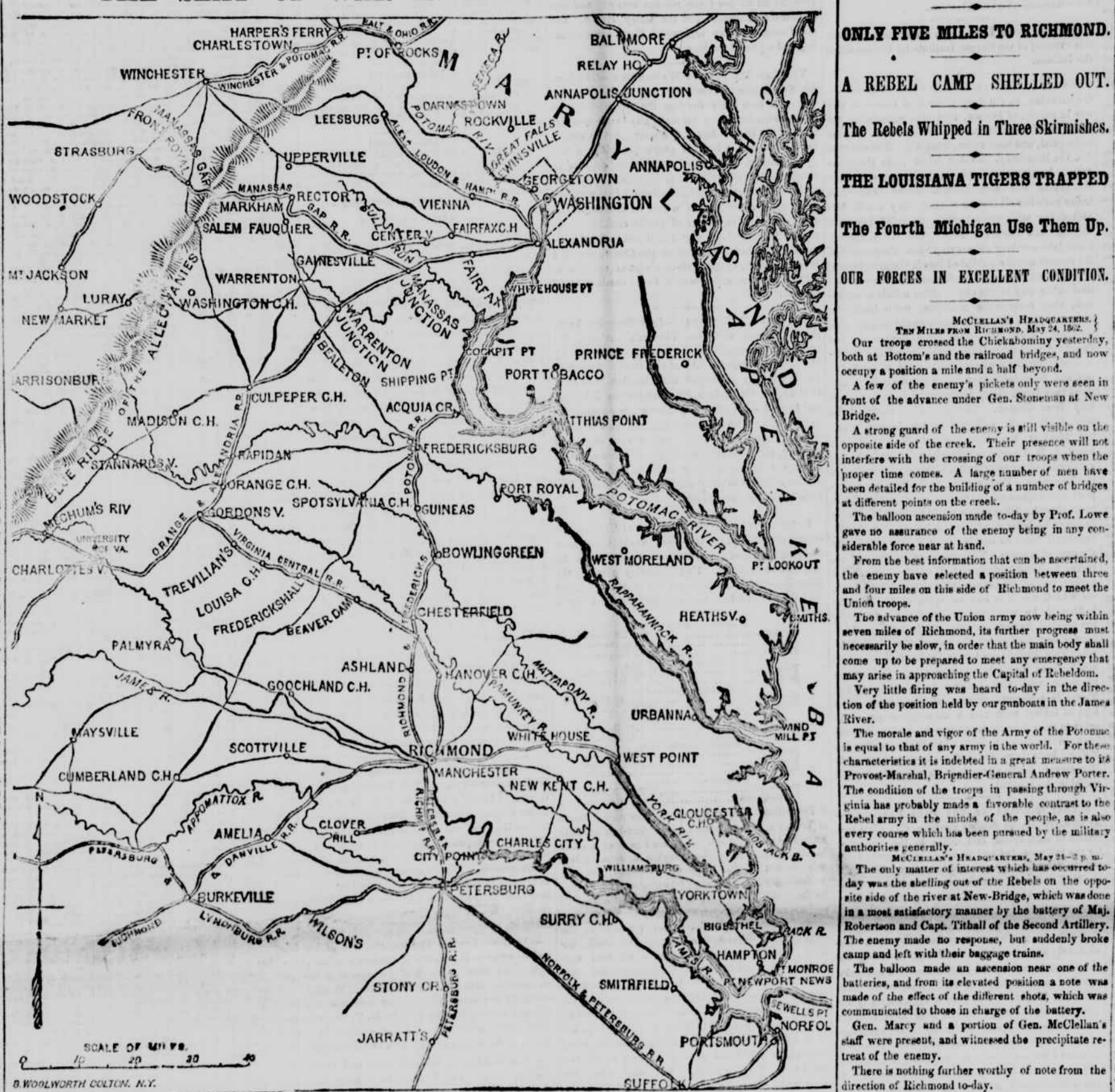
THE ADDITIONAL TROOPS.
PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 24, 1862.
Gov. Curtin, on the first intimation from the War Department that additional troops would be called for, immediately replied, "Pennsylvania will furnish any number required." The Department has asked for one regiment of infantry, which is now organizing, and will be sent forward in a few days.

The sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers, from the extreme advance of Gen. McClellan's army, who were taken though Philadelphia to New-York, by mistake of the United States officers, and without the knowledge of the Pennsylvania agents, have been ordered to be immediately returned to Philadelphia.

New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXII.....No. 6,596. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.



FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S DEPARTMENT

OCCUPATION OF RALEIGH, N. C.

A REBEL RAID NEAR NEWBERN.

A SKIRMISH NEAR CLINTON.

OCCUPATION OF WASHINGTON, N. C.

FORREST MONROE, Saturday, May 24, 1862.
The Ellen S. Terry arrived from Newbern this afternoon with some thirty wounded men.

The American flag was raised in Raleigh some three or four days ago by the citizens. No particulars had been received. The news arrived by flag of truce.

On day before yesterday a party consisting of two companies of North Carolina cavalry and one company of infantry visited Swift Creek, twelve miles from Newbern, where a Union meeting had recently been held, and arrested several Union men, taking them away with them. One of the men, who was very loud in his expression of Union sentiments, was taken into the woods by the enemy, where his throat was cut, and where he was afterward found by our troops.

A reconnaissance was made to Clinton, 19 miles south of Newbern, a few days since. The enemy's advanced pickets were found, and a skirmish ensued. We lost one lieutenant and four privates, taken prisoners. We took nine of the enemy's dead on the field, and two prisoners.

The health and spirits of the troops at Newbern continue excellent.

Washington, N. C., has been occupied, and a newspaper started there by the troops.

BALTIMORE, May 25, 1862.
The Old Point boat has arrived.

Our news letter has not yet come to hand.

It is reported that Gen. Burnside has taken Raleigh, N. C.

[Raleigh, the Capital of North Carolina, is a few miles west of the Neuse River, 148 miles N. W. of Wilmington, 80 miles N. E. of Fayetteville, and 298 from Washington.]

FROM GEN. WOOL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Army at Richmond Demoralized—Capture of Artillery at Pig Point—State of Affairs at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Saturday, May 24, 1862.
Four deserters came in from Petersburg this afternoon, and say in consequence of the scarcity of provisions the army in Richmond is much demoralized, and a great number of desertions occur daily. They state that full half the army would desert if they could have an opportunity. The army has been drawn from all parts of the Confederacy, and it is intended to make a desperate resistance. The troops

have been recently subsisting upon less than half rations.

Reconnoissances are frequently made from this place in all directions. A recent visit to the vicinity of Pig Point discovered seventeen guns in position at that place. They were not spiked, and were in complete order. A large quantity of ammunition was also discovered there.

Two 24-pound field-pieces, entirely new, and mounted upon fine carriages, were seized, together with other articles, a day or two ago, in an agricultural warehouse in this city, which the owner had turned into a manufactory of such articles for the Confederate Government.

A lot of gunpowder was also seized recently, which had been confiscated by the Confederate Government. It belonged to the Peruvian Government, and was delivered to the proper agents.

As soon as in any way a disposition is manifested by the City of Norfolk to return to its allegiance, whether by the action of the city council or by a public meeting of citizens, the port will be reopened, and the old condition of things will be completely restored. No such disposition is yet manifested, however.

Should Richmond be captured, hundreds of citizens of Norfolk would come out openly for the Union, and the re-establishment of old relations would not be delayed. The embargo upon newspapers and all kinds of merchandise still continues, although the order is openly violated with the consent of the authorities. This being the case, it seems time, in reference to newspapers at least, to withdraw the order.

This being Queen Victoria's birthday, the British steamer Rinaldo, in this harbor, displayed her flags, and at noon fired a salute. The American war-vessels in port also displayed the British ensign at the fore, and the American flags at all other points, in honor of the occasion.

The storm commenced this morning.

The steamer George Peabody, from Hatteras yesterday for New-York, put in for a harbor this afternoon. She has on board the passengers and crew of the steamer Oriental, previously reported wrecked on Body Island.

The Empire City arrived from New-York this afternoon.

The Fulton, which has been in the York River, came round into the Roads for a harbor.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 24, 1862.
The following is taken from The American's special Fort Monroe correspondence:

"There is but little change in the condition of affairs at Norfolk. The Mayor and members of the City Council still refuse to take the oath of allegiance. Gen. Wool had an interview with them yesterday, but they continued in the snags, so that he now refuses all intercourse with the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Even the little business they have been doing in the way of strawberries and peas is now stopped."

"Gen. Wool sent up a proclamation to Norfolk this morning, notifying the people that the matter was entirely in their own hands. As soon as they would acknowledge the supremacy of the Government, they will enjoy its fostering aid, but while they remain in their present mood, they will be cut off from all advantages of trade and commerce, and the city will be governed by strict martial law."

"He also assures them that no contingency can possibly arise whereby Norfolk will again be given up to the control of the Rebel Government, and that those who entertain Union sentiments can give expression to them, with ample assurance of protection of all their rights as citizens of the United States."

"As far as can be ascertained, no one is now willing to receive Confederate notes at par. Business is mostly done in small notes of the Virginia Banks and other chartered corporations. Government notes are received with great aversion."

"The Union men of Norfolk still hold back, afraid to express sentiments openly in defiance of the rebellious spirit around them."

"Quite an enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Portsmouth on Thursday night. Not less than 800 were present, including many Union men from Norfolk. The course of the Government in refusing to allow provisions to come there for loyal people was severely criticized, and the propriety of such a course by no means approved. The scarcity of provisions and necessities of life is so great and prices so high that the poorer classes have to live almost entirely on fish and oysters."

"The Secessionists are nearly all wealthy people, who can stand high prices, and laid in their stocks long since."

"There is no doubt that the decision of Gen. Wool is leading to great suffering among the poorer classes. They have suffered beyond endurance for a year past, and when the old flag was again hoisted, they hailed it with delight, and naturally expected speedy relief from their privations."

"It was reported at Norfolk yesterday that Burnside had taken Weldon."

LARGE NUMBER OF REBEL DESERTERS AT NORFOLK.

"It is estimated there are now in Norfolk and Portsmouth not less than 1,000 deserters from the forces with which Gen. Huger left Norfolk. Those that have come in, and are still coming in, quads of ten and twenties, did not succeed in escaping until they reached Petersburg. They are in a most deplorable condition. A party who came in to-day may there meet nearly 1,000 more scattered through the woods behind them. All willingly take the oath of allegiance, and appear most happy to have escaped from the Rebel army."

"The Minnesota will proceed to Norfolk to-morrow morning, when the whole fleet will have abandoned Old Point and taken up a position at the old naval station."

"The walls of the Navy-Yard buildings are in a solid condition, and can soon be put in order again. The machinery was taken out of the buildings before they were fired, and packed up with the intention of being removed, but the rapid action of Gen. Wool prevented the removal."

"Numerous wrecks sunk in the harbor and river by the Rebels are all to be removed forthwith, including the wrecked Merrimack. A large number of fuses and shells were obtained from the latter yesterday."

THE SIEGE OF FORT WRIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24, 1862.
The following was received to-night at the War Department:

CAIRO, Saturday, May 24, 1862.
The steamer Alps, arrived from the flotilla, reports all quiet. The Rebel fleet, which has been absent for several days, has again made its appearance at Fulton, two miles below Fort Pillow.

Nothing official from the fleet.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 24, 1862.
The gunboat reconnaissance made yesterday discovered the Rebel fleet at Fulton, about two miles below. There is no farther doubt that the Rebels will hold it.

FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

ONLY FIVE MILES TO RICHMOND.

A REBEL CAMP SHELLED OUT.

The Rebels Whipped in Three Skirmishes.

THE LOUISIANA TIGERS TRAPPED

The Fourth Michigan Use Them Up.

OUR FORCES IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

McClellan's Headquarters, May 24, 1862.
Our troops crossed the Chickahominy yesterday, both at Bottom's and the railroad bridges, and now occupy a position a mile and a half beyond.

A few of the enemy's pickets only were seen in front of the advance under Gen. Stoneman at New Bridge.

A strong guard of the enemy is still visible on the opposite side of the creek. Their presence will not interfere with the crossing of our troops when the proper time comes. A large number of men have been detailed for the building of a number of bridges at different points on the creek.

The balloon ascension made to-day by Prof. Lowe gave no assurance of the enemy being in any considerable force near at hand.

From the best information that can be ascertained, the enemy have selected a position between three and four miles on this side of Richmond to meet the Union troops.

The advance of the Union army now being within seven miles of Richmond, its further progress must necessarily be slow, in order that the main body shall come up to be prepared to meet any emergency that may arise in approaching the Capital of the Rebel.

Very little firing was heard to-day in the direction of the position held by our gunboats in the James River.

The morale and vigor of the Army of the Potomac is equal to that of any army in the world. For these characteristics it is indebted in a great measure to its Provost-Marshal, Brigadier-General Andrew Porter.

The condition of the troops in passing through Virginia has probably made a favorable contrast to the Rebel army in the minds of the people, as is also every course which has been pursued by the military authorities generally.

McClellan's Headquarters, May 24, 1862.
The only matter of interest which has occurred to-day was the shelling out of the Rebels on the opposite side of the river at New-Bridge, which was done in a most satisfactory manner by the battery of Maj. Robertson and Capt. Tibball of the Second Artillery.

The enemy made no response, but suddenly broke camp and left with their baggage trains.

The balloon made an ascension near one of the batteries, and from its elevated position a note was made of the effect of the different shots, which was communicated to those in charge of the battery.

Gen. Marcy and a portion of Gen. McClellan's staff were present, and witnessed the precipitate retreat of the enemy.

There is nothing further worthy of note from the direction of Richmond to-day.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

From the Army Correspondent of the Associated Press.
McClellan's Headquarters, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

The driving of the Rebels from the vicinity of New-Bridge by our artillery yesterday was followed up to-day by a movement wholly unexpected by our adversaries. A reconnaissance composed of the 4th Michigan Regiment, Col. Woodbury, and a squad of the 2d Cavalry, Capt. Gordon, was made, which is worthy of special mention. Five companies of the 4th Michigan, under Bowen of the Topographical Engineers, and Lieut. Custer of the 5th Cavalry, acting with the Topographical Corps, crossed the Chickahominy a short distance above New-Bridge, with thirty men of the 4th Michigan.

This small command succeeded in getting between four companies of the 5th Louisiana Regiment, who were out on picket duty at the bridge, and a brigade of the enemy who were supporting them. In the meantime the remainder of the regiment and the squadrons of cavalry approached the bridge from this side, thus attracting the attention of the four Louisiana companies. The first knowledge the Rebels had of the near presence of an enemy was the firing from thirty muskets at pistol-shot range, making havoc in the ranks and causing a serious panic, while the main body advanced in front and opened a deadly fire. The result was that 31 of the enemy were taken prisoners, 15 wounded, and between 60 and 70 were left dead on the field. Among the prisoners was a Lieutenant. The casualties on our side were one killed, one mortally and six slightly wounded. Lieut. Bowen had his horse shot under him during the skirmish.

The light brigade under Gen. Stoneman, and the brigade of Gen. Davidson of Smith's division, to-day advanced from New Bridge up the Chickahominy to Ellison's Mills, on Bell's Creek. Here they encountered four regiments of the enemy's infantry, with nine pieces of artillery and a command of cavalry. Of these, two regiments of infantry and three pieces of artillery were on the opposite side of the creek.

The remainder of the infantry, composed of the 8th and 9th Georgia Regiments, under Gen. Howell Cobb, were posted in a favorable position to resist our advance to Williamsville. Fixler's and Robinson's Batteries of the 2d Artillery were quickly brought into action, and after firing some 150 rounds the Rebels withdrew, with their guns (not, however, until one of them had been dismounted) to the village, covered by their infantry and cavalry. Four regiments of Gen. Davidson's brigade, with Wheeler's Battery, were then sent around, but night coming on, they went into camp within 600 yards of the enemy.

At daylight the batteries on both sides opened, Wheeler confining his guns to shelling the houses behind which the enemy's infantry were concealed. The fire was too hot for the Rebels, and they left the village, a portion retreating across the Chickahominy, the remainder falling back to the railroad. The 3d New-York Regiment were the first to enter the village. The houses showed unmistakable evidences of the accuracy of our artillery, some of them being riddled in a dozen places. The enemy carried off the dead and wounded, one man excepted. Our casualties were two killed and four wounded. Col. Mason, of the 7th Maine, was slightly wounded by the explosion of a shell.

FROM GENERAL BANKS'S DIVISION.

Attack by the Rebels in Force.

15,000 AGAINST 4,000.

OUR FORCES FALL BACK IN GOOD ORDER.

They Cross the Potomac at Williamsport.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. BANKS.

THE REBELS MARCHING ON HARPER'S FERRY.

GEN. SEXTON IN COMMAND THERE.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

Gen. Stoneman then sent two squadrons of the 8th Illinois cavalry under Major Clendenin three miles further up the river, and caused to be destroyed the bridge of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad.

Mechanicsville, which is now occupied by our troops, is five miles from Richmond.

Gen. McClellan and staff visited the newly-acquired section of country this afternoon.

A hack, containing a lady, which left Richmond at 11 o'clock to-day, was captured by our cavalry pickets, and brought to Gen. Stoneman's camp. The lady, who lived within our lines, was sent home.

Several contrabands came in from Richmond to-day. They had nothing to communicate but what is already known.

The Richmond papers of the 24th have been obtained, but contain nothing new.

HEADQUARTERS, May 25, 1862.
Gen. Negley's Brigade is now encamped 2½ miles beyond Bottom's Bridge. To obtain this position they were forced to engage the Rebel Gen. Stewart with his brigade composed of five regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and two batteries. Our loss was two killed and six wounded. The officers engaged suppose the Rebel loss to be between 50 and 60 killed. A number of their dead were left on the field.

There is nothing of interest from the vicinity of Richmond to-day. Contrabands, who come in, say that the inhabitants of Richmond are leaving as fast as they can for Danville. All those capable of bearing arms are compelled to remain. Very few soldiers are in the city, all being in their camps.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24—Midnight.
A dispatch to the War Department from Gen. McClellan states as follows:

Three skirmishes to-day. We drove the Rebels from Mechanicsville, seven miles from New Bridge. The 4th Michigan again finished the Louisiana Tigers. Fifty prisoners and fifty killed. Our loss ten killed and wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1862.
Dispatches received by the War Department state that Gen. Banks was attacked at Winchester this morning, and has fallen back toward Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry.

The enemy are reported to be in large force, and many reports state that the Rebel force has left Richmond, and moved North, to take the offensive.

Among the spoils captured by the Rebels at Front Royal were, as is supposed, five new locomotives, with other rolling stock, an engineer and a fireman, and seven telegraph operators.

BRASSARD, Va., Saturday, May 24, 1862.
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Sir: Col. Kenly's command of infantry and cavalry has been driven from Front Royal with considerable loss in killed and wounded and prisoners. The enemy's force is estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000, and is reported as falling back on Front Royal. He probably occupies the place this morning.

N. P. BANKS, Major-General.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24, 1862.

Col. Kenly, in command of the force at Front Royal, was not killed, but only wounded and taken prisoner. No particulars of the engagement at Front Royal, yesterday, have been received.

The enemy are in possession of Front Royal. Gen. Geary occupies a strong position on the Manassas Railroad, at White Plains. He has been reinforced. Gen. Banks has also been strongly reinforced.

Dispatches were received at the War Department at 10 o'clock to-night, from Gen. Banks, at Winchester.

He had moved from Strasburg to Winchester for the purpose of securing his stores and trains from the enemy, and to prevent his communication from being interrupted. His advance guard entered Winchester at 5 o'clock, with all his trains and stores, in safety.

A strong attack was made upon the trains at Middletown, by the Rebel infantry, cavalry, and artillery, but it was repulsed, and a few wagons, abandoned by teamsters, were secured.

Gen. Banks will return immediately to Strasburg. A gentleman, acquainted with the localities and positions of Gen. Banks's army, does not regard the report of to-day as indicating any danger to the main body of the troops of that command. Kenly's 1st Maryland Regiment, with a squad of cavalry and a portion of a battery, were stationed at Front Royal as an outpost to guard a mile and a half from the main stem of the Manassas Railroad, while other troops guarded the truck. The bridge supposed to be endangered was three miles from Front Royal Junction, and strongly guarded. It is considered almost impossible for the enemy to reach the bridge before reinforcements from Rectorville or Strasburg would have arrived there. At all events, the attack could not have jeopardized Gen. Banks's army.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 24, 1862.
The reported death of Col. Kenly produces intense feeling here, where he was widely known and highly esteemed, and where his regiment (the 1st Maryland) was raised. His numerous friends have been thronging the vicinity of the newspaper offices all the afternoon, evincing the greatest anxiety to learn the particulars of the fate of the gallant Colonel and his men. The families of the soldiers are painfully alarmed by the numerous rumors flying about.

BALTIMORE, May 25, 1862.

The announcement that Col. Kenly was not dead was received with shouts of applause by crowds who thronged the newspaper bulletins this morning. The Secessionists were imprudent enough to exult over Kenly's defeat and reported death, and this produced intense excitement among the Union men.

A few moments since, a man who made some disrespectful remarks was roughly handled by the crowd. There have been several knock-downs so far.

SECOND DISPATCH.
The excitement continues, and the crowd is increasing. Two men have just been knocked down in front of the telegraph office. One was heard to say, "D—n you, you have it your way now, but we'll see Fourth Page."